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\$5 Profit on Investment of \$100 Part to our clients during the past week. Checks for profits together with statement mailed each

Saturday. Under our System of Syndicate Spec-ulation we have been able to pay from 5 to 8 per cent. weekly. Pamphlets explaining our methods mailed free on application. SAM. KELLER & CO.,

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NO DEMAND FOR MONEY

THE NEW YORK BANK RESERVE SHOWS \$57,520,975 IN EXCESS.

Improved Prices for Stocks and Bonds Late in the Week-Local Markets Reflect Better Conditions.

At New York, Saturday, money on call was easy at 11/01% per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 304 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.87@4.87% for demand, and at \$4.85@4.85% for sixty days. Posted rates, \$4.851/4/24.86 and \$4.871/4/24.88. Commercial bills, \$4.8414.

Bar silver, 64%c; Mexican dollars, 50%c. At London bar silver closed at 29 11-16d per

which \$183,485 were gold. The imports for the week were: Gold, \$191,046; silver, \$65,- at 7014. The sixes rose 374 to 54 at the outext; dry goods, \$2,401,405; general merchanext, reacted to 50, rallied to 60 and closed at
56. The assurance of a speedy reorganiza-

shows the following changes:

Circulation, decrease...... 122,300 2: Illinois Steel, 31/2 pansion in loans developed after the first of the year and notably several weeks ago, past week bringing about a further reducobligations incurred during several large inancial operations of late are being liquidated. Even though there is no incentive loward immediate gold exports. there is not much doubt that accumulation of funds in New York is influencing sterling exchange in its advancing tendency. It is only natnterest rates decline, as they have been American Sugar pref doing, but the automatic equalization of American Tobacco 75% rates is now interefered with, first, by our | sterling exchange still held on this side for investment. The inference is that unless the proposed tariff shall influence heavy Chesapeake & Ohio 1712 ever, and the local demand will have a great deal to do with making the average rate for six months to come. The United States was never as well prepared to meet | Cotton Oil an industrial expansion as it is to-day.'

St. Paul, 6,800; Tennessee Coal, 4,400. The London and New York stock markets Friday and Saturday showed results | Fort Wayne like chemical action and reaction. The General Electric strong upward movement which characterized the later dealings in New York was | Hocking Valley reflected in the London price of American securities, and the London markets again New York Saturday. The bears found themselves unable to cope with the situation indeed, a notable absence Louisville & Nashville... 50% gave the tone to the opening dealings at of effort to stem the course of prices and the shorts were content to get in under cover in face of the bullish temper of the market. With the exception of a slight reaction shortly before the close, due to profit taking over Sunday, the market held firm with a marked upward tendency through-

shares, including: American Tobacco, 3,400;

American Sugar, 14,900; Burlington, 11,800;

WALL STREET AND JINGOISM.

in the dealings so that they consumed con-siderably less than a third of the total deaiings as against a recent average of nearly one-half. The railway list attracted an increased proportion of attention Saturday, especially the grangers. There was a large amount of buying through commission houses on outside orders, indicating a degree of speculative interest in the market which has been markedly absent for a long time. The very encouraging traffic returns from railways for the third week in February must be credited with a part of the strength in the railway shares and by reflection in the general list. Undoubtedly, also, Saturday's movement was in part due to an intention to discount the improvement in values which has for some time been confidently counted on in connection with the inauguration of the new President. It has been evident also that a part of the sluggishness which has fettered the recent market has been due, to waiting for the policy of the new administration to disclose itself. Friday's and Saturday's markets indicate that there are some buyers who have confidence that they can foresee the effect of the new administration on business and property. Saturday was the first time for many weeks that an upward movement of prices has survived anything more than a short-lived covering of shorts. Lake Shore attracted attention again with a jump of 1½ points, to 161½. It reacted to 161, but at the close there was bid for the stock 1621/8, while 165 was asked. Rumors of plans for the refunding of a large amount of bonds to mature shortly and a resulting decrease in interest charges, from which the stock is expected to benefit, were the causes of the advance. Chicago & Alton also rose 214, to 1651/2, and other high-priced shares stiffened considerably on purchases of odd lots for secure investment. Sugar, St. Paul & Omaha and Tennessee Coal and Iron enjoyed the principal gains in the act-On popular favor is the large profits | ive list and ended with an advantage of a point each over Friday's close. New Jersey Central was conspicuously weak and fell 1 per cent, in the early hour, but the other coalers held fairly steady. The market closed active and strong, with prices at about the best. Saturday's closing prices were also the best of the week and are higher than the average range a week ago, losses which have occurred during the week being in almost all cases recovered. The depression and apathy during the early portion of the week were marked and grew extreme. Wall street seemed to be determinedly shut-We paid 33 per cent, each month in 1896, ting its eyes to all that was favorable and hope to do even better in 1897. In- in the general prospect, and to be giving vestments of from \$20 up in to the thou- | heed only to immediate objects in the foreground. The volume of trading grew consands received, and returns paid every other | stantly narrower, and on Thursday showed less than 90,000 shares. The inert mass of money in the banks showed no sign of life, and there was no demand for it, even at M. E. MASSY, : Local Manager the low rates of 11/2 to 13/4 per cent., either for speculation or for the channels of trade. Only the gilt-edged securities and highclass bonds commanded any market outside the narrowest professional limits. An undertone of firmness was very manifest in the market, however, and offerings on a declining market proved to be very much restricted. It was notable also that American securities were less affected on foreign exchanges than others by the unfavorable political aspect in Europe. The widening proportion of the revival in the iron and steel-rail pool has been diligently noted in Wall street, and the signs of an encouraging nature in other branches of industry and business have had their favorable effect. The almost universally favorable character of the reports of railway earnings for the last few weeks has been the most encouraging feature of all to Wall street as showing improvement in the earning power of the properties in which it is most immediately interested. The increases in railway earnings at the current period must be considered in connection with the fact that the returns for the early months of last year, with which comparisons are made, were particularly

BETTER RAILWAY EARNINGS. The reports of earnings for three weeks of February show a very substantial average increase, compared with these of 1896 and the gross earnings for February, 1896, showed an increase of over 9 per cent. compared with those of February, 1895. While these factors contributed their undertone of firmness to the market, it was, in fact, given over to a small element of professional traders who were entirely swayed by bulletin news and rumors. The Cretan complication in Europe, the threatened tension of relations with Spain over the Sanguilly case precipitated by the Senate's discussion, and the proceedings of the legislative committee to investigate trusts were each, in turn, a cause for alarm in the minds of the traders, and were the elements of a more or less manipulative char- Light acter in the depression and stagnation of the market.

The belief in the desire of the powers for peaceful adjustment of the Cretan trouble, the adjournment of the Lexow committee and a confidence that there would be nothing very damaging in its findings to the investigated properties and the pardon by Spain of Sanguilly, all led up to the uncovering of the undertone of confidence in the markets and its assertion in the rally of Friday afternoon and the short session of

Saturday. It is noticeable that the higher range of some of the international stocks in the New York market has attracted arbitrage sellclaim to have been much underestimated. In fact this trading is claimed to have been sufficient to account for the hardening tendency in rates of exchange, which is difficult to account for in face of the heavy outstanding trade balance in favor of the United States. The Hocking Valley receivership, though expected, was a feature of the week and was an after effect of the disastrous war in coal rates, waged by a number of Ohio companies with the result of Exports of specie from the port of New | throwing several of them into the hands of receivers. The stock was depressed to 314, with a subsequent rally to 414. The fives dropped 11/2 to 671/2, rallied to 72% and closed tion was the ground of the improvement. The New York weekly bank statement | The general range of prices is higher on the week, the gains ranging from 1 to 5 in the leading shares, with Lake Shore and Manhattan, 1%; American Spirits preferred,

The bond market during the week developed decided strength on purchases of foreign and domestic account. Considerable The New York Financier says: "The cash | blocks of the standard issues changed hands at marked improvements and the market was broader than for some time. An investment inquiry was very pro-nounced, which included the gilt-edgged mortgages. Some weak spcts were apparpresent use can be found. This explains | the net gains ranging from 1 to 4 per cent., the latter in People's Gas, of Chicago, firsts, and Kings County Elevated firsts.

The sales were \$6,407,000. Government bonds were unusually animated and maintained aggressive strength throughout on purchases by local and outof-town banking interests. The low rates for money and the high prices attained for prime securities is inducing a more general demand for these bonds, with the consewhich are affecting the loan total are not | quent higher values. The sales were \$694,000. The following table, prepared by L. W. Louis, Room 11 Board of Trade, shows the range of

Adams Express Alton & Terre Haute American Spirits ... Chicago Gas C., C., C. & St. L. Total sales of stocks Saturday were \$6,900 | Delaware & Hudson...... Denver & Rio Grande pref. ... Kansas & Texas pref Louisville & New Albany .. Manhattan

Wheeling & Lake Eric pref Fours, new, reg.... 122%

S. Fours, new, coup.... ... 122%

Saturday's Bank Clearings. At Chicago-Clearings, \$11,931,469. New York exchange, 55c discount. Foreign exchange steady; demand, \$4.87%; sixty days, \$4.85. At New York-Clearings, \$93,430,485; balances, At New Orleans-Clearings, \$1,613,077.

At Philadelphia-Clearings, \$9,041,497; balances, The lives of millions of people and the des-\$1,301.7

At Baltimore-Clearings, \$2,204,950; balances, \$357,248. At St. Louis-Clearings, \$3,911,163; balances,

LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE. The Past Week Was the Best of the

Year in Several Lines. Trade in several lines in the week ending Feb. remark will apply to dry goods, groceries, drugs, leather, hardware and millinery. The provision stock. Receipts of eggs are again large and prices weak, while receipts of poultry are not as large as in the early part of the month; prices are strong. The seed market continues active, prices firm and unchanged. On Commission row the last two months, but with the commission men there seems to be larger room for improve-ment than in any other line of business. The flour market is tame and prices easy. The hay market is quite active and prices firm, with reeipts large. Staple groceries carry a strong tone, Sugars with each week advance about 1/8c. Canned goods are moving better, but not in sufficient amounts to clear the market. The local grain market the past week has ben fairly active. The week closed with wheat uling lover than on Monday and corn higher. Track bids Saturday ranged as follows: Wheat o. 2 red, 83c; No. 3 red, 79@80c; No. 4 red, 744 Nc; wagon wheat, 83c. Corn-No. 2 white, 22½c; No. 3 white, 22½c; No. 4 white, 24½c; No. 2 white mixed, 21c; No. 3 white mixed, 21c; No. 3 white mixed, 21c; No. 4 yellow, No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 21c; No. 4 mixed, 15c; ear corn, 17c. Oats-No. 2 white, 21c; No. 3 white, 19c; No. 2 mixed, 18c; No. 3 mixed, 16c. Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$8.50@9; No. 2 timothy, \$7

Poultry and Other Produce. (Prices paid by shippers.) Poultry-Hens, 5%c; springs, 6c; cocks, 3%c; young turkeys, 9c; toms, 8c; old hen turkeys, Te; old toms, 5c; ducks, 7c; geese, 40c for full feathered; 30c for plucked. Butter-Country, choice, 10c; mixed, 6c. Feathers-Prime geese, 30c per lb; prime duck, 16@17c per 1b Beeswax+30c for yellow; 25c for dark. Honey-11@15c per 1b. Wool-Medium unwashed, 12c; fine merino, un-

washed, 10c; tub-washed, 20@23c; burry and un-merchantable, 5c less. HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. Green-salted Hides-No. 1. 74c; No. 2, 64c; No. 1 calf. 8½c; No. 2 calf. 7½c. Grease—White, 3½c; yellow, 2½c; brown, 2¾c. Tallow—No. 1, 3c; No. 2, 2½c. Bones-Dry, \$12@13 per ton.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Scarce and Quiet-Hogs Active and Higher-Sheep Steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.-Cattle-Receipts with Emperor Frederick, and there is no light; shipments light. The supply was very light and the market unchanged from the closing prices of yesterday. Export grades Shippers, medium to good ... Shippers, common to fair .. Heifers, good to choice.

lows, good to choice ... Cows, fair to medium. Cows, common and old. Veals, common to medium. Bulls, good to choice ... Bulls, common to medium Milkers, common to medium, per head.18.00@25.00 Hogs-Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 800.

Sheep and Lambs-Receipts light; shipments light. Nothing doing for want of stock. The common to medium... Lambs, good to choice

Bucks, per head 2.50@4.50 Elsewhere. CHICAGO, Feb. 27.-There was the usual small Saturday supply of cattle in the pens to-day. There were sufficient, however, to satisfy a very light demand, buyers being few and far between. Prices were substantially unchanged from yes-Sales of hogs to-day were at a range of \$3.30

There was an active demand for sheep and prices were strong. Sheep sold in a few instances as low as \$2.25@2.50, and as high as \$4.15 @4.25 for fancy natives. Westerns sold at \$3.35@ 4.10; the bulk of the native and Western fed sheep went for \$3.75@4.10. Lambs sold at \$3.50@ 3.75 for the poorest to \$5.10@5.20 for an occasional prime load, the bulk going for \$4.25@4.75. Receipts-Cattle, 300; hogs, 25,000; sheep, 2,000. ST. LOUIS. Feb. - 27 .- Cattle-Receipts, 400 shipments, 400; native shipping steers, \$3.50@5,10 dressed beef and butchers' steers, \$3.50@4.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.80; light steers, \$2.65@4.25; cows and heifers, \$2.25@3.60; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.60@4.10; cows, \$2@2.85. Hogs-Receipts, 3.400. Market strong higher: light, \$3.50@3.65; mixed, \$3.25@3.65; heavy, Sheep-Receipts, 100; shipments none. Market muttons \$2574.2 sheep, \$3@3.30; lambs, \$3.50@5.25. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 27 .- Cattle-Receipts, 400; shipments, 2,700. Market steady and unchanged;

Hogs-Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 500. Market strong and 5c higher; bulk of sales, \$3.45@3.50; heavies, \$3.35@3.55; packers, \$3.25@3.45; mixed, \$3.40@3.55; lights, \$3.35@3.50; Yorkers, \$3.45@3.50; Sheep-Receipts, 200; shipments, 1,800. Market steady. Lambs, \$3.80@4.60; muttons, \$2.35@3.80. EAST LIBERTY, Feb. 27.—Cattle steady; feeders, \$3.6004; bulls, stags and cows, \$1.75@3.50; **Register: prime medium and best Yorkers, \$2.80@3.85; fair Yorkers and pigs, \$3.70@3.80; heavy, \$3.50@3.60; roughs, \$2.50@3.25.

Sheep steady; Ohio fed Westerns, \$4@4.20; prime natives, \$4.20@4.30; common, \$2.60@3.30; choice lambs, \$5@5.25. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—No cattle; prospects for unchanged prices; shipping steers, \$3.75@4.35; butchers, \$2.75@4; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4. Hogs-Receipts, 1,800. Market strong; heavies, \$3@3.25; fair, \$2.25@2.75; extra lambs, \$4.25@4.40; CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.-Cattle steady at \$2.50@ 4.50; receipts, 100; shipments none. Hogs active at \$3@3.75; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,100.

Sheep firm at \$2.5064.50; receipts, 100; ship-ments none. Lambs firm at \$3.50@5.25. VITAL STATISTICS-FEB. 27.

Mary and Fred Simon, 242 Madison avenue, nois street, girl.

Mollie and W. G. Carey, 417 Park avenue, girl.

Frieda and Oscar Koitzsch, 402 Brookside ave-Mrs. and O. Perry, city, girl.
Artie and Joe McCallum, 308 East South street,

Marie and Adam Groszkapf, 110 Richard ave-Marriage Licenses. Jerry J. Long and Amanda Curtis. William Kincaid and Almeda Godsey.
William Kincaid and Almeda Godsey.
William Tucker and Fannie Edwards.
James W. Hale and Sadie R. Nye.
Ulysses M. Dye and Nellie Lloyd.
James H. Gibson and Astasia M. Nugent.
John S. Roberts and Corinne E. Leet.
Ezra C. Gully and Carma L. Hightshoe.
Eiward J. Faller and Nettie A. Click.

andsville; Robert Chandler, Delphi; Elihu Ligonier: George W. Martin, Covington, Restoration and Reissue-William H. Bell, Increase—Bolen Usery, Augusta; Samuel Lanham, Eagletown; Martin Metzger, Brazil; Geo. I. Miller, Rochester. Reissue-Andrew J. Staebake, Winchester, Reissue and Increase-North Mahan, Or-Original Widows, etc.—Sarah J. Tippett, Logansport; Anna E. Bell, Laud; special, Feb. 17, minor of Elijah M. Skelton, Gentry-

THE MAD CZAR OF RUSSIA

DOCTORS ASCRIBE HIS MENTAL CON-DITION TO INJURY IN JAPAN.

Peace of Europe Threatened by a Supposed Bone Growing on the Inside of the Emperor's Skull.

An object no bigger than the end of a

lead pencil threatens the peace of Europe. tinies of nations may depend upon this hard little object, which is about the size of a pea. It is a bony protuberance growing on the inside of the head of the Czar of Russia. It may drive the Czar into in-

New York Journal.

sanity. It is, as some eminent physicians now assert, the cause of his epileptic fits, which are growing in number and in-27 showed a marked improvement and it was the | tensity. These fits are liable to affect his best week's trade since the year came in. This | mind before the final breakdown. There is no knowing what this mighty monarch, whose will is law, may not do when temmarket is active, with prices firm and steady. porarily unbalanced. A word from the Produce men are handling a large amount of | Czar and the mighty million of armed men who call him master would spring to their places in the ranks. The stupendous enginery of war ready to his hand in the midst of Europe, now an armed camp waiting for the word, makes the Czar a

> man whose every whim is to be feared. An army can secure only one of two things-peace or war-and peace the Czar now enjoys. He can only act in one direction, for war, and a slow-growing bony wart, pressing hard upon his brain, is liable at any moment to make him act, and act quickly. Already the doctors are contending over the imperial patient. While he is waiting for a decision as to whether or pot a large piece is to be cut out of his skull, the epileptic fits come and go, following each other more and more quickly, and leaving the patient each time weaker, each time nearer to the doors of the funatic asylum, which are already ominously

> The courtiers whose business it is to deny and deny until denial is no longer possible have already admitted part of the truth in regard to the Czar. The rest is whispered in the common gossip about the imperial court. In the inner circles of diplo macy throughout Europe it is now known that this one man, the mightiest monarch on earth, the one king who not only has the largest standing army, but who is an absolute autocrat, unhampered by parliament or legislature, is close to a madman, hovering dangerously near the confines of lunacy, at any moment liable to be carried off in an epileptic fit or to be seized by a wild, unreasoning whim that may plunge Europe into carnage.

> RECOVERY ALMOST HOPELESS. When the court physician attached to a throne authorizes the statement that the monarch is seriously ill he only does it when recovery is almost hopeless. This statement, always delayed until the last moment, is then given out in order to prepare the public for what is to follow. That is what was done with the late Czar and recent case on record in Europe when such a statement has been made and the King has recovered his health. An official admission that the Czar is seriously ill is tantamount in the minds of experienced diplomats to an admission that there is little hope of his recovery. Such an admission has now been made

by the Czar's physician in ordinary to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph. This court physician has said of the Czar: "He feels every sudden change in temperature, mostly in the form of neuralgia, and he has even been known to swoon.

At the same time eminent specialists have been called from Berlin and Vienna. These men are now watching the Czar and studying the records of his case. They are divided in opinion as to the cause of the epileptic fits, which have of late been rapidly increasing in number, and now follow each other at periods of about a

Several eminent specialists attribute these fits to a bony protuberance growing on the inside of the skull of the Czar at the spot where he was struck with a sword by a fanatic in Japan on May 11, 1891. The court physician of the Czar takes this view and attributes the condition of his imperial master to the wound received in Japan. The wounds inflicted on the Czar 4.5065.00 at that time were very serious. With Lambs, common to medium...... 3.5e64.25 Prince George of Greece, General Prince Bariatinsky, Prince Oblensky and others of his suite, he had gone to Lake Biwa, six miles from Kioto. The Czarewitch, as he then was, was

riding in a jinriksha drawn by a native runner, when Tsuda Sanzo, a native policeman, rushed at him with drawn sword, The jinriksha man ran away, and before the Czarewitch could get out of the wagon \$2.75, which are the highest prices paid in a lor draw his sword the Japanese fanatic long time, the bulk of the sales being at \$3.35@ struck him two vicious blows slightly in front of the top of the head on the right

So powerful was the blow of this Japanese fanatic that his sword went completely through a thick pith hat which the imperial visitor wore, and this alone saved his skull from being split in two. Prince George of Greece and two native guardsmen seized Sanzo before he could strike a third blow, and he was afterward sen-tenced to life imprisonment.

THE SKULL CRACKED. The Czarewitch was picked up from the ground bleeding profusely and taken to a hospital. There it was found that his scalp had been cut down to the bone and the skull itself injured. It was not supposed. Sanzo struck the Czar the force of his blow reached clear down to the brain. A slight crack in or injury to the skull would easily cause the growth of a protuberance on the in surgery. This might cause epileptic fits, which would become more numerous as the protuberance grew in size. It is right here that the element of doubt

comes in in the Czar's case. He is known to have had epileptic fits in boyhood. disappeared as his physique strengthened. The most hopeful view is that given out by the court physician—that the condition of the Czar is the result of the injury received by him in Japan. The reason it is hopeful is because a surgical operation can extract the bony protuberance, and, the cause being thus removed, the epileptic fits

cular place about the size of a half dollar. the bony protuberance that presses down upon the brain of the imperial sufferer may be removed. Then the disc of the skull could be put back into place and the Czar If, however, the epilepsy of the Czar hereditary and constitutional, and the present fits but a new manifestation of the old disease from which he suffered, then his prospects are, indeed, gloomy. The most ominous fact about this aspect of the case

The physicians in attendance have prohibited the Czar from smoking. He was inordinately fond of cigarettes, but these have now been cut off. The quantity of wine he is allowed to drink daily has been reduced to a minimum, and a strict regi-men has been prescribed.

Mr. Gerry on the "New Journalism."

Notwithstanding all the humane, legal and religious influences at work in this community, says President Gerry, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, juvenile criminals are increasing. To what cause does he attribute this unpleasant fact? Here is his answer: "Many of these children are bright, intelligent and precocious; they are ready to seize upon whatever may be placed in their way in the form of literature, and to shape their own actions accordingly. They soon learn to read, and then comes the first cause of Original—John Sturgeon, Winslow; Orlando Toles, Indianapolis; Henry Willis, Indianapolis; Henry Willia, Indianapolis; Henry Willia, Indianapolis; Henry Willia, Indianapol trations; narratives of these, and especially Restoration and Increase James Taylor, of children charged with crime, where all the details are elaborated with the greatest care, with their pictures often of a salaclous character, make a deep-seated and deep-rooted impression. Any one conversing with children held for crime may soon learn whence the suggestions of crime are derived. They are only too ready to talk on the subject, and frequently to compare their exploits with those chronicled in these newspapers. * * * Dime novels are bad enough, but the criminal news costs almost nothing to purchase. It is the enemy of Supplemental—Minors of Thomas G. Mil-bourn, Angola.

the human race, and especially of the poor and ignorant. The intelligent neither read nor believe it.

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